ACTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

Lovements in Virginia and Tennessee.

From The Raleigh Daily Progress, Dec. 22, 1963.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

Peace alone can prevent starvation! It is telly to talk to resphout their being enough supplies in country. Such is not the fact, and those who adhere to seeh a proposition will find out, when it is too late, that they have been mistaken.

Confederate money is bad enough, we know; but the on their way to Bealton Station.

We tell the people and the authorities that the present We tell the people and the nather that he are all the people and the nather that are all the people and the honest, hard-working people have been the purpose of paying off the men on the 15th instruction and misled long enough, and they will not said and endure always. Pence they want, and pence are well and the purpose of paying off the men on the 15th instruction and the paying of the purpose of paying off the paying of the paying of the paying of the paying off the paying off the men on the 15th instruction and the paying of the paying of the paying off the paying of the pay e, it not upon trayed them desire, upon such terms as yes shall prescribe. The rich may house ad bread, but we tell them it will not re-mark the provided for

ich a peace as statesmen and honest rulers

s such that we can let no opportunity pass The Raicish (N. C.) Duily Progress, Dec. 23, 1963.

is not another man to spare from the

ect anything from the present Congress. seem to have neither the patriotism or ofor the awful crisis with which they have

untry rejoices that the end of the present Con in acknowledge that the six years term ea-

Release of Newspaper Correspondents-Mosby Budly Defeated at Harper's Ferry-The Siege of Charleston-Continued Lively Shelling of the City-Military Movements in Virginia and Tennessee- Lady Franklin with 730 bales, for Cincinnati. Rebel Account of the Destruction of the Blockede Runner Dare, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864. Mesars. George H. Hart and L. A. Hendricks, The Heesld correspondents, captured on the Rappahan-sock, have arrived here by flag of truce, and leave to-

Mr. S. T. Bulkley, another of The Herald correspondents, and Messra, J. H. Brown and A. D. Richardson, of THE TRIBUNE, remained at Castle Thunder. They

Captain Gregg of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, laptain Metcalf of the 14th New-York Cavalry, and 4r. Fullerton, British Consul at Savannah, are also

assengers by the same boat. The Rebel Major Jones, not effecting his exchange,

as returned. The following dispatches are taken from Richmond

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 12, 1864.—Mosby is still areasing the enemy's rear, but it is reported that he as badly defeated at Harper's Ferry, and met with tensiderable less. The ice in Richmond is three inches thick.

The Richmond Sentinel of January 15 contains the fol-

Charleston, Jan. 11, 1864.—Three shells were thrown into the city this morning, and six this after-moon. On the loth inta eighteen shells were thrown into the city. The enemy have opened two more embrasares, one bearing on the city, and one on James Island.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13, 1864 .- The bombardment of the as been continuous since the last report. A large er of transports filled with troops have been ob-d going South. An increased fleet at Hilton Head

served going South. An increased fact at Hilton Read is reported.

Charles on, Jan. 14, 1864.—The enemy have kept up threly shelling all day. Since Tuesday, 8 o'clock, 471 shells have been thrown at the city, causing some Ismage, but no casualities. The enemy have summasked two or three tuere "Farrotts at Gregg. The shelling is b'll heavy this evening.

Danner Court House, Jan. 13, 1864.—The enemy tree transferring one corps from our front to the Virginia Valley.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1864.—The bridge ever the Holston River is completed, and the one over the Matanga will be completed next week.

Wilmistons, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.—The meamer Dare was run ashore near Georgetown, after landing the Maval officers near Lockwood's Ferry. She was subsequently chased off by the enemy, and broke down. Here are a very valuable one, consisting of military goods. There has been heavy tring all day, and by the night after evening the enemy's gunboats can be seen at Lockwood's Ferry.

# Fight at Moscy Creek.

MOSEY CREEK, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 13, } via Louisville, Ky., Jun. 15, 1864. Part of Col. McCook's cavalry attacked the Stand 11th Texas Regiments yesterday, killing 14 and taking 41 prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864. All is galet at Chattarooga and in East Tennessee,

# New-York

Euribune.

Vol. XXIII....No. 7,109.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC No More Men to Spare from the Farms, Bebel Attack at Three-Mile Station - Deter mined Resistance by the Guard-The Rebels Finally Repulsed and Driven.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Jan. 17, 1864. Our correspondent T. C. G. furnishes the fol-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

On the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst., a squ of the 1st R. I. Cavalry on picket near Three Mile Station, were attacked by a body of Rebel cavalry, estimated at 200. The pickets were forced to fall back on being halted by the officer in command, represented ernment. themselves as belonging to the 2d Peansylvania Cavalry,

earth of provisions in the market is not caused by a a volley into our men, and immediately retired into the rate of \$25 per day, and remained in charter until she want of provisions in the market is not cause the pro-want of confidence in the currency, but because the pro-ducers have nothing to bring in. Men who can com-ise and means are gathering up gold, silver, bank notes and treasury notes, with which to buy por in adjoining santies and be thankful to get it upon the terms and for santies and be thankful to get it upon the terms and for

when the Rebel force retreated. when then will it be with those who have holding our pittance in Confederate money carned in swing or pittance in Confederate money carned in swing or rwork? When the currency of the Government set to serve as a means of trade and will no longer what the soldiers and the people want, the army the people will resolve themselves into a mob, and se who have misled and rained them will have to fly their lives. Do our people realize how mear we are his state of things? If not, let any citizen take a ll som of money and visit the city market some cold more than a flower the impression that a Government Paynage. ment, and three were found dead on the field. Our loss Department during the year 1802. tacked under the impression that a Government Pay- lady living on Roaneke Island, while returning home master was present with the Rhode Island Cavalry, for

> Twenty-six Rebei prisoners and deserters were sent down to the Old Capitel yesterday from Gen. Patrick's the villain, and a negro has been arrested on suspicion.

A newshoy, attached to Gregg's Cavalry division as and oread, but we ten them it will not re-la them unless the poor can be provided for, cle of the country will not sterve while there is the land.

Was captured on Thursday near Warrenton, by a party here.

of Mosby's men. He succeeded, however, in making renehe

Col. Ellmaker of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers. has resigned, and Liout. Col. Clark has been promoted to the Coloneley of the Regiment.

# From the Sheuandonh Valley.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17, 1864. The report that Stuart was near Leesburg on

a raid is unfounded. Dispatches from Gen. Kelley state that Major Cole, of the Maryland Cavalry, has returned to his headquarters from a scout to Leesburg, and the report that Gen. steps at once to make it, for enough has been said the cucury to satisfy all reasonable men that they defaulty remove the quarrel from the sword and it to the council chamber.

Stuart was there with a large evalty force, for the purpose of an attack on Point of Rocks, or on any other place in favor of the best peace that can be we are in favor of an effort on the part of our rifles to make some peace, and the truckling missist who objects to this is a coward if he do not at shoulder his market and march to the "front."

The have said more than we intended on the question police, but our contempt for stay at home Secsages when that we can let up comportually pass.

Rebel Soldiers Refusing to go Further South-Bebel Deserters Declare the Rebellion Hopelessly Lost - Reported Rebei Successes Denled.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864. Gen. McNiel arrived here to-night from Fort Smith, Ark., under orders of the Department Headqueriers, to act as a witness in the case of Wm. R. Stracken, late Provost-Marshal for North-East Missouri. Gen. McNeil reports that the Rebeis in Arkansas are suffering severely from the cold weather, which are

Gen. Kirby Smith, commanding the Mississippi De partment, had ordered a march north, as the Arkancans and Missourians refused to go further south. Deserters in large numbers were coming into the Union lines, acknowledging that the Rebellion was

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864. The Memphis Bulletin authoritively contradicts the reperis of recent Rebel successes in Arkansas. The capture of Pine Bluff, the attack on the Little Rock Railerough road, obstruction of the track, the capture of a train, and the destruction of boats by guerrillas, turn out to found now be fictions of a lively Rebel imagination.

at that point, check the advance of Grant, and drive

declared exchanged, and supplied with arms. Gen. Alabama line.

Sixty two rebels were sent from Memphle on the 13th, to be exchanged for some of our men, taken by Forrest Gen. Sherman has gone to Vicksburg.

# Prospects of a Beaumption of the Exchange of Prisoners.

No change in the Memphis cotton market.

FORTRESS MONROE, Seturday, Jan. 16, 1864. The flag of truce steamer New-York arrived this afternoon from City Point. Present indications admit of no doubt that if the ex change of prisoners remains in the hands of Gen. Butler

a satisfactory exchange will shortly be effected. Gen. Curtis at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864. Maj.-Gen. Curtis arrived here to-day, and will seeme command of this department of once.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

NEWS-YORK DAMES TREESING MONDAY, JANUARY IS, 1884 TUREFOR

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTBESS MONEOR, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864. The Military Commission now in session in have investigated another model steamboat operation. The steamer Nelly Baker was chartered in February.

1862, at \$350 per day. Capt. A. W. Calden, Capt. Charles Spear, and J. H. B. Long, all of Boston, were the owners. The Nelly Baker cost them \$19,800. She was in the employ of the Government about ten months, receiving \$106,200 charter money. She was then sold to the United States for \$42,000, the owners realizing the sum of \$148,000.

In addition to this, the profits derived from the sale with the loss of one captured and one wounded. The that she was running from Old Peint to Gen. McClel assailing force then approached the reserve post, and lan's army, and she got eliber coal gratis from the Gov-

Another neat case is that of an old canal barge called the Miss Mary, which was worth from \$800 to \$900. Finding that their story was discredited, they poured | She was charter, in November 1862, at the exorbitant earned her patriotic owners \$4,000. She was nominally a prison hulk; but the evidence goes to show that si was used a very small part of the time.

Her owners were the noted John Coblens, and John F. and substance offered.

The fight continued half an bour, Pickerell of Baltimore, who figured in the Grimes Come with the will the with those who have nothing but stance repulsed. The fight continued half an bour, Pickerell of Baltimore, who figured in the Grimes Come with the will be with those who have nothing but mittee Investigation.

The testimony thus far goes to show that a most culpuble lack of system prevailed in the Quartermaster's

FORTRESS MONROF, Friday, Jon. 15, 1864. We learn from Capt. Helbrook that on the evening of from a visit to a neighbor, was violated and afterward Marshal has offered \$250 reward for the apprehension of Capt. P. S. Scott of the 85th Illinois Regiment, who was captured at Chickamanga, Nov. 14, has just arrived here. He escaped from Libby prison, on the 7th, and reached Gloucester Point last night. He had been four days without food, traveling nights and lying concealed

Dr. Scott reports that a Dr. Lane of Georgia, now attending to the prisoners at Richmond, told him that President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation had caused creat excitement among the Confederate Government risks, and that he (the Doctor) bad no doubt that onebalf of their men would be fools enough to avail themselves of the advantages held out in that proclamation by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The Captain also reports that he recently heard the nards at Libby Prison say that Jeff. Davis and Gen.

gress to give up the Rebellion, and bring the war to a close, which, however, he regards as a mere camp There are strong indications that the Rebels have but a very small force in or about Richmond at the present time. Capt. S. leaves here for Tennessees to rejoin his

# regiment. The Injunction against Drafted Men Being Taken Dissolved.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864. This morning, in the Supreme Court, the motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore granted to restrain the Provost Marshal from taking drafted men was granted, Justices Strong, Read and Agnew delivering opinions in favor of the dissolution, and Chief Justice Woodward and Justice! Thompson in opposition

Much excitement was occasioned in mercantile circles in this city, says The Beltimore American of Saturday, by the following announcement in The

AN IMPORTANT MISSION TO RICHMOND Warfield, esq., of this city, a distinguished merchant, of the firm of H. M. Warfield & Co., and late President of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, has gone to Richmond, under a flag of truce, at the solicitation of the authorities at Washington, for the purpose of negotiating for the exchange of Major White, of Fenneyl-vania, now a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates, being authorized to offer in exchange for him Mat Confederates.

Samption of the command of the army was very imposling, while their denunciation of Bragg was bitter.

Bragg's army is completely demoralized and seatitered throughout the country, and the men were deserting in large numbers. It is the intention of the 7th inst., under the heading of "Gen. Mende's
serting in large numbers. It is the intention of the
account of the 7th inst., under the heading of "Gen. Mende's
of the 7th inst., under the heading of "Gen. Mende's
for the sent of war, only 355 remain, all of whom have
account of this retreat," which we pronounce a base, unbelief Generalized and we believe multiplicat falsehood, so far as briggs are throughout the country, and the men were described to the section of the fill the section of the seate of war, only 355 remain, all of whom have the section of the men were described to the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the seate of war. They have participated in the section of the Mills Ford, where nothing on wheels could be got up the bank on the south side of the river. And that it is not true that Lea sent Ewell, or that part of his command, which state-det the 3d Corps, down the Grange of Cort-House road, but down on the Raccoon Ford road, had been the contrary, after march his command four miles through a clear force, he met the energy fought him, and drove him so precipitately from the field that he was obliged to leave his dead and wounded in our hands. And that it is not true that the season front, he met the energy fought him, and drove him so precipitately from the field that he was obliged to leave his dead and wounded in our hands. And that it is not true that the meany fought him, and drove him so precipitately from the field that he was obliged to leave his dead and wounded in our hands. And that it is not true that the command four miles through a clear first that the command four miles through a clear first through the command four miles through a clear first through the command four miles through a clear first through the command four miles through a clear first through the command four miles through a clear first through the command four miles through a clear for the first of the command four miles through a clear for the complete that the case of the command four miles through a clear for the complete that the command four miles through a clear for the complete that the command four miles through a clear for the complete that the command four miles through a clear for the complete that the command four miles through a clear for the complete that the command four miles through a clear for the complete that the command four miles through a clear for the complete through a clear for the complete through a clear for the command four miles through a clear for the complete through Lee's headquarters are at Brandon, Miss., Immense Court-House road, but down on the Raccoon Ford road. quantities of corn were lying along the railroad on the And that it is not true that Gen. French stood and

the Rev. S. A. Hall of Dover, N. H., and copied from a New-Hampshire paper. We so stated at the time.—ED. Terbuse.]

# Norfolk, of which Brig. Gen. J. L. Wister is President, The Thirty-second Massuchussetts Regiment at Home.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1864.

The arrival to-day of the 32d Massachusetts in The Dispetch, we make the following extract: Regiment was the occarion of a great ovation to the brave men composing it. The regiment was received at the composing it. The regiment was received at the control of the people. The Government be the control of the people. The Government be the control of the people and the least tripic under the the depot by a crowd of citizens and, their escort of the Independent Cadets and other military bodies, was escorted to the State House, where Gov. Andrew extended a welcome in an eloquent speech. A salute was tended a welcome in an eloquent speech. A salute was sired on the Common. A dinner in Fanenil Hall followed. So imposing and enthusiastic a demonstration on the Sabbath has seldom been seen here.

tained by the Women's Loyal League in the different

States:	
Dileoie	1,053 1,496 1,490 162 165 158 197 56 33
	PH 2479

To this should be added the names of 2,536 signers of restored. the pledge of the League, and the total is 90,599 names | negroes and all impede its cours this matter in hand. Other statistics will give some notion of the labor performed. The League received the subject of including the statistics will give some notion of the labor performed. The League received the subject of including the statistics and wrote 2,000. Its various associations number but 5,000 members, but they have been subject of including the subject o the 2d inst. Miss Emily C. Elani, an interesting young as the result of the efforts of the leval women who took 12,600 petitions, with the above result. In some States is small enough for me, and large the organization has been much more extensive than in others, and corresponding results were obtained. The alguers in Massachuseits, for instance, and especially in the purity, the benuty, the harmony illinois, are a greatly larger proportion of the whole designed to search a greatly larger proportion. linois, are a greatly larger proportion of the whole designed to secure a perpetual union of the State population than in New-York. Altogether, the members of the League may congratulate themselves on the in provision is made for its own amendment, admission of new States, for everything but Security and the state of the articles of the articles of the state of the articles of the state of th good they have accomplished. The circulation of the petitions is itself a beneficial work, and their influence upon Congress is considerable.

> Arrival of the U.S. Steamer Vanderbilt. pretest their from domestic violence of our was interded to the U.S. steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Charles tible, to be perpetual. Like the Arrival of the U. S. Stenmer Vanderbilt. Protest H. Beldwin, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, W. I., which port she left on the ist inst. Away with the doctri after an absence of upward of a year.

Thomas, W. I., which pore an after an absence of apward of a year.

The Vanderbitt left this port Jan. 18, 1863, for the purpose of cruising after the Rebel privateers Alabama, Florids, and Georgia. She first proceeded to Fayal; before prevented its running smoothly attant arm. Some of her institutions in but the State stands. She is, and will but the State stands. She is, and will be the stands of the without Sharer Lee had made a secret proposition to the Rebel Confrom thence cruised in the Western Ocean and re-turned to Hampton Roads, where she left again in the State, early part of February for the West Indies, where she cruised for some time; thence to the Coast of Africa, Coast of Brazil, &c. She on one occasion arrived at one of the ports on the African Coast just a few hours after the sailing of one of the privateers, all of whom appear to have been well posted as to the movements of the best the United States to Vanderbilt by parties at their various stopping-places. In October last she captured the British bark Saxon of Cape Town, which vessel had on board the cargo of the bark Cenrad of Philadelphia, captured some time previously by the Florida. She also confisented 400 tuns of coal which had been left on one of the small islands on

the African Coas. for the use of the privateers. On the passage from St. Thomas to this port, and sposed to be a blockeds runner, who, seeing ber in dectors a State, you have immediately commenced throwing overboard her strey the Reicellon cargo. The Vanderbiit was compelled to give up the subsequently succeeded in picking up 5t bales of cotton which had been thrown overboard by the steamer.

No deaths, nor even a serious case of sickness, has oc

The Vanderbilt came to this port for repairs to her bollers, machinery, &c., which are in a very bad condi- c tion. She lies at the Navy Yard. The following are her principal officers:

Capt., C. H. Baldwin, First Lieutenant and Executive Offi-er, J. O. Darlels; Chief Engineer, J. Germain; Active Mu-ere, A. N. Keith, C. E. Hawkins, S. Belden; Emigh, L.

FRONT THE MISSISSAPPI,

Reports by a Refuser.

Cam, Jan. 1, 154.

The sleature: Fortyth from the means of the control of the c

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Speech of Gov. Johnson.

The 8th of January was commemorated at Nashville, and speeches made by Gov. Johnson and Col.

ed on the Common. A disner in Fancuil Hall followed, and on the Common. A disner in Fancuil Hall followed, a listing institution of the property in any shape, whether in slaves or mosey. He crusted it. All institutions must be subordinate to the Government of the United States. Before the Rebellion we could discuss all institutions must be subordinate to the Government of the United States. Before the Rebellion we could discuss all institutions, all subjects all measures, except Stavery. On that subject no one dared speak, or write, or print, except on the side of the stave aristocracy. Now, thank God, the time has come who slave aristocraey. Now, thank God, the time has come when the pressis un now shed—when the press can discuss this and oil other subjects. The time has come when this institution is dead—when the chains are broken and the captive set free. [Applause.] The institution is dead [applause.] and slaves are not worth a quarter of a dollar a dozen. [Laughter.] Being dead, let us, in a becoming manner prepare for the funeral obscaples. Now is the time to discuss of this green question. It is

# AN AWFUL DISASTER IN CUILI

Jesuits in Santiago.

Nearly Two Thousand Per sous Burned to Death.

# FULL AND TERRIBLE PARTICULARS

Dustin. From the remarks of the former, as reported Noble Conduct of the United States Minister and Other Citizens of the United States.

> Excitement Among the People of Bantiago.

Demolition of the Church Demanded by the People and Decreed by the Government.

Correspondence Between the United States Minister and the Government of Chili.

From The Valegraise Mercury, Dec. 17.

A catastrophe gigantic, horrible, unexampled the annals of our country and perhaps of the world, as absorbed every one's mind for many days post.

We will use the utmost brevity in relating the calamate one feature.

The U. S. steamer Newbern, Commander T.

A. Harris, arrived on Saturday morning from the North Atlantic Buckmaing Squadron, and 24 hours from Fortress Moarce, with 40 primours from the blockaderatuses Moarce, with 40 primours from the blockaderatuses Moarce, with 40 primours from the blockaderatuses Antonia and Sallie, and a consignment of uavalustores to the Navy Department.

List of OFFICERS.

Commander T. A. Harris.
Acting Master Source Hamson, Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Coobs.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Coobs.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Cooper.
Acting First Assistant Engineer J. St. E. Cooper.
Acting First Assistant Engineer J. St. E. Cooper.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. C. E. Kaimer.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer S. L. Homms.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. C. Lemas.
Acting Third Assist